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ABSTRACT

This Appendix presents the employment data from the United States and Japan in three major sections. The first section states the legislative policy in each country by citing paragraphs from specific statutes and by tabulating chronologically, the dates, titles, and general aims of specific legislation relating to labor, manpower, and education. Section II explains the basic labor force and employment statistics by means of their sources and definitions. Section III includes 17 tables of data on labor force and economic statistics and 12 tables (10 for Japan) of data on program and operations statistics, first for the United States and then for Japan. The full report for which this is the appendix is available as VT 008 010 in this issue. (MU)

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# 日米両国の雇用政策 日米雇用共同研究報告書

# APPENDIX to EMPLOYMENT POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

## REPORT OF THE JOINT UNITED STATES-JAPAN EMPLOYMENT STUDY

1968

JAPAN
MINISTRY OF LABOR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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# APPENDIX

## Contents


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Part I. | Legislative Policy | |
| | (1) Selected Statements of Legislative Policy | 1 |
| | (2) Selected Legislation related to Labor, Manpower, and Education | 7 |
| Part II. | Explanation of Basic Labor Force and Employment Statistics | |
| | (1) Principal Labor Force and Employment Surveys | 18 |
| | (2) Technical Terms in Labor Force and Employment Statistics | 26 |
| Part III. | Selected Statistical Data | |
| | (1) Labor Force and Economic Statistics | 31 |
| | (2) Program and Operations Statistics | 67 |

# Part I

## Legislative Policy

## (1) Selected Statements of Legislative Policy

### UNITED STATES

### AN ACT

Employment Act of 1946

To declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

### SHORT TITLE

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Employment Act of 1946."

### DECLARATION OF POLICY

Sec. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy, with the assistance and cooperation of industry, agriculture, labor, and State and local governments, to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining, in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

AN ACT

Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962

Relating to manpower requirements, resources, development, and utilization, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962."

Statement of Findings and Purpose

Sec. 101. The Congress finds that there is critical need for more and better trained personnel in many vital occupational categories, including professional, scientific, technical, and apprenticeable categories; that even in periods of high unemployment, many employment opportunities remain unfilled because of the shortages of qualified personnel; and that it is in the national interest that current and prospective manpower shortages be identified and that persons who can be qualified for these positions through education and training be sought out and trained as quickly as is reasonably possible, in order that the Nation may meet the staffing requirements of the struggle for freedom. The Congress further finds that the skills of many persons have been rendered obsolete by dislocations in the economy arising from automation or other technological developments, foreign competition, relocation of industry, shifts in market demands, and other changes in the structure of the economy; that Government leadership is necessary to insure that the benefits of automation do not become burdens of widespread unemployment; that the problem of assuring sufficient employment opportunities will be compounded by the extraordinarily rapid growth of the labor force in the next decade, particularly by the entrance of young people into the labor force, that improved planning and expanded efforts will be required to assure that men, women,

and young people will be trained and available to meet shifting employment needs; that many persons now unemployed or underemployed, in order to become qualified for reemployment or full employment must be assisted in providing themselves with skills which are or will be in demand in the labor market; that the skills of many persons now employed are inadequate to enable them to make their maximum contribution to the Nation's economy; and that it is in the national interest that the opportunity to acquire new skills be afforded to these people with the least delay in order to alleviate the hardships of unemployment, reduce the costs of unemployment compensation and public assistance, and to increase the Nation's productivity and its capacity to meet the requirements of the space age. The Congress further finds that many professional employees who have become unemployed because of the specialized nature of their previous employment are in need of brief refresher or reorientation educational courses in order to become qualified for other employment in their professions, where such training would further the purposes of of this Act. It is therefore the purpose of this Act to require the Federal Government to appraise the manpower requirements and resources of the Nation, and to develop and apply the information and methods needed to deal with the problems of unemployment resulting from automation and technological changes and other types of persistent unemployment.

AN ACT

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

To mobilize the human and financial resources of the Nation to combat poverty in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964."

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

Sec. 2. Although the economic well-being and prosperity of the United States have progressed to a level surpassing any achieved in world history, and although these benefits are widely shared throughout the Nation, poverty continues to be the lot of a substantial number of our people. The United States can achieve its full economic and social potential as a nation only if every individual has the opportunity to contribute to the full extent of his capabilities and to participate in the workings of our society. It is, therefore, the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity. It is the purpose of this Act to strengthen, supplement, and coordinate efforts in furtherance of that policy.

## (1) Selected Statements of Legislative Policy

### JAPAN

Law No. 141

Article 1 (Purpose)

Employment Security Law (1947)

This Law, together with the Employment Measures Law (Law, No. 132 of 1966), is designed to contribute to the security of employment and the progress of the national economy by providing for a public employment service which, in co-operation with other public and private bodies concerned, will provide people with opportunities to get suitable job and work toward the best possible organization of industrial and other employment.

Law No. 133

Article 1 (Purpose)

Vocational Training Law (1958)

The purpose of this law is, together with the Employment Measures Law (Law, No. 132 of 1966), to foster skilled workers needed for the manufacturing and other industries by providing vocational training and conducting the skill test in order to enable workers to acquire and improve necessary skills, and thereby to assure the security of employment and the improvement of the workers' status as well as contribute to the development of the national economy.

Law No. 132

Article 1 (Purpose)

Employment Measures Law (1966)

The purpose of this Law is to contribute toward the balanced development of the national economy and the achievement of full employment by establishing both qualitative and quantitative

balance between labor supply and demand and enabling workers to make effective use of their abilities, through the adoption of necessary comprehensive measures for employment with which the State is charged in the whole sphere of its policies, thus contributing to the promotion of employment security and elevating the economic and social status of workers.

2. In the administration of this Law, the authorities shall respect workers' freedom of choice of employment and employers' autonomy in employment management and shall endeavor to enhance the willingness of workers to acquire skills and sustain themselves by work, and to facilitate employers' efforts to stabilize the employment of workers.

## (2) Selected Legislation related to Labor, Manpower, and Education

### UNITED STATES

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| 1913 | U.S. Department of Labor Organic Act | Established Department of Labor "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." |
| 1917 | Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act | First law providing Federal grants to State high school systems to help finance vocational education, primarily for agricultural occupations, household work, and some mechanical skills; also for training vocational education teachers. (See 1947, 1954, and 1968 acts). |
| 1926 | Railway Labor Act | This law, substantially amended in 1934, was intended to improve labor-management relations in railroad and air transportation. It created the National Mediation Board and provided protection for the right of employees to organize and bargain through trade unions and created the National Railroad Adjustment Board to make binding decisions in grievance cases filed by railroad employees. |
| 1931 | Davis-Bacon Act, and related statutes | Provided for payment of not less than prevailing wages, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, on Federal and Federally assisted construction contract work. |
| 1932 | Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act | Declared it to be public policy that the worker should have full freedom of self-organization for collective bargaining, and restricted powers of Federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes. |

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| 1933 | Wagner-Peyser Act | Created U.S. Employment Service to develop, coordinate and guide a nationwide network of affiliated State public employment offices. |
| 1935 | National Labor Relations Act | Established the national labor policy of protecting the right of workers to organize and to elect their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining. |
| 1935 | Social Security Act | Established a nationwide system of unemployment insurance (under a joint Federal-State program), in addition to establishing the basic system of old-age insurance. |
| 1936 | Public Contracts Act | Authorized Secretary of Labor to determine "prevailing minimum wages" for work on Federal supply contracts and applied child labor, overtime and safety standards to such contracts. |
| 1937 | Labor Standards for Apprentices | Authorized Secretary of Labor to formulate apprenticeship standards, to promote labor-management apprenticeship programs, and to cooperate with States to this end. |
| 1938 | Fair Labor Standards Act | Provided for fair labor standards in employment "in interstate commerce or production for commerce," by setting minimum wages, premium pay for overtime, and prohibiting "oppressive child labor." |
| 1946 | Employment Act | Declared it to be national policy "to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power." |
| 1946 | George-Barden Vocational Education Act | Substantially increased Federal grants for vocational education in the State high school systems and expanded curriculum to include marketing and distributive occupations. |

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| 1954 | Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments | Provided an improved Federal-State program to provide job opportunities for handicapped. |
| 1956 | Migrant Workers Transportation Act | Prescribed safety standards for motor vehicles transporting farm workers. |
| 1958 | National Defense Education Act | Provided for loans and scholarships for exceptional students, for strengthening teaching programs in mathematics, sciences, modern foreign language and other subjects critical to national defense. |
| 1958 | Welfare and Pension Disclosure Act | Required plan administrators to disclose description of plans and annual financial reports to participants or beneficiaries and to file the plans and reports with the Secretary of Labor. |
| 1958 | Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act | Revising earlier enactments dating to 1927, the Act provided for accident and occupational disease compensation for longshore and similar workers on the navigable waters of the U.S. and territories, and extended benefits to employees of private firms on U.S. defense installations and certain other contractors abroad, and all private employees in the District of Columbia. |
| 1961 | Area Redevelopment Ac | Authorized Federal assistance to areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, with training programs for the unemployed. |
| 1962 | Trade Expansion Act | Authorized the President to negotiate tariff reductions and provides trade adjustment assistance, including assistance to workers "adversely affected" by increased imports under the Act. |

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| 1962 | Manpower Development and Training Act | Authorized a broad training and research program to provide trained manpower to keep abreast of automation and technological change, and to equip the unemployed and underemployed with new skills that are in demand. |
| 1962 | Work-Hours Act | Established an 8-hour work day and 40-hour week, with premium payment of 1½ times basic hourly wage for overtime work for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors engaged in certain Federal and Federally assisted work. |
| 1963 | Health Professions Educational Assistance Act | Provided grants for construction of medical teaching facilities and loans for students to increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists and professional public health personnel. |
| 1963 | Higher Education Facilities Act | Provided grants and loans for construction, renovation, and improvement of graduate and undergraduate facilities. |
| 1963 | Vocational Education Act | Broadened and expanded prior Federal assistance to vocational education, and provided for periodic review of the program. |
| 1963 | Equal Pay Act | Prohibited employers from discriminating, in the payment of wages, between employees on the basis of sex. |
| 1964 | Nurse Training Act | Provided grants for construction of training facilities, for improvement in training programs, loans to student nurses, and traineeships for advanced training. |

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| 1964 | Economic Opportunity Act | Declared it to be national policy to eliminate poverty "by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity;" authorized various programs to achieve this policy and created the Office of Economic Opportunity. |
| 1964 | Civil Rights Act | To promote fair employment practices, the Act declared no member of the labor force may be discriminated against because of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin, and established the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission to conduct investigations and implement the law. The Secretary of Labor was made responsible for enforcing a separate program under the law which prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors and subcontractors. |
| 1964 | Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act | Required any person soliciting, hiring, furnishing, or transporting migrant workers to obtain a certificate from the Secretary of Labor. |
| 1964 | National Commision on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress | Created national Commission to survey nation's technological future, with special reference to the beneficial and potentially adverse effects of technological change. |
| 1965 | Automotive Products Trade Act | Provided assistance in the form of trade re-adjustment and relocation allowances for workers and readjustment assistance for employers adversely affected by auto imports from Canada under the Act. |

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| 1965 | Appalachian Regional Development Act | Provided for development programs, public works, and the planning and coordination of activities in the 11-State Appalachian Region. |
| 1965 | Public Works and Economic Development Act | Provided grants for public works in areas designated as "redevelopment areas" (codifying earlier accelerated emergency public works, area redevelopment, and regional legislation). |
| 1965 | Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments | Abolished "origins quota" system, and provided inter alia for admission of professional and other workers in occupations in short supply. |
| 1965 | Elementary and Secondary Education Act | Provided the first general Federal assistance to elementary and secondary schools, especially to meet the needs of educationally deprived children. |
| 1965 | Higher Education Act | Provided a variety of grants and programs to colleges, especially to raise the quality of small "developing" colleges. |
| 1965 | National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act | Authorized Commissioner of Education to help establish loan programs for post-secondary vocational trainees, and to make direct loans where found necessary. |
| 1965 | Older Americans Act | Provided grants to the States to assist in the development of new or improved programs to help older workers. |
| 1965 | Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments | Expanded programs and facilities in State rehabilitation programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special rehabilitation problems. |

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| 1965 | Service Contract Act | Established minimum standards for wages and working conditions for employees who are performing work under service contracts with the Federal government. The Secretary of Labor was empowered to establish prevailing wage rates which must be paid to service employees engaged in such work. |
| 1966 | Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act | Provided grants and technical assistance for locally-prepared plans for rebuilding slums or blighted areas through private and public co-operation. |
| 1966 | Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act | Provided Armed Forces veterans with educational benefits and home loans and guarantees, medical benefits, special job counseling and placement services, along lines of postwar G.I. benefits. |
| 1967 | Age Discrimination in Employment Act | Prohibited arbitrary age discrimination in employment, to promote employment of older workers based on ability rather than age. |
| 1967 | Social Security Amendments | Title IV established in the Department of Labor a comprehensive Work Incentive Program (WIN) with 80 percent Federal financing, designed to break the cycle of poverty for welfare recipients, including OJT, institutional training, work experience programs. |

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| 1968 | Vocational Education Amendments | Authorized more than one-half billion dollars annually for a variety of purposes including grants to support research, training of personnel, experimental and demonstration projects, coordination with manpower programs, construction and operation of residential schools for youth of high school age. |
| 1968 | MDTA Amendments | Authorized study on seasonality in construction, job opportunity surveys, and continuation of mobility allowance demonstration projects. Established supplementary State programs on a matching fund basis to supplement, coordinate and improve various programs to aid the disadvantaged in moving into productive employment. |

## (2) Selected Legislation related to Manpower and Employment

### JAPAN

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| 1947 | Employment Security Law | Provided for a public employment exchange, vocational guidance, measures for promotion of employment for unemployed middle-aged and older workers, restriction of labor recruitment and labor supply project, in order to give people opportunities to get suitable jobs and work. |
| 1947 | Unemployment Insurance Law | Established the unemployment insurance system and provisions for collection of premiums and payment of insurance benefits, for the purpose of stabilizing the livelihood of unemployed people. |
| 1949 | Emergency Employment Countermeasures Law | Established the Emergency Work Relief Project and provided a system to place people into Public Work Projects, for the purpose of absorbing as many unemployed workers as possible in both Projects to assure livelihood security and to contribute to the rehabilitation of the national economy. |
| 1950 | Comprehensive National Land Development Law | Provided the formulation of the National Comprehensive Development Plan in order to utilize, develop and maintain land from comprehensive point of view and to promote well-balanced distribution of industries. |
| 1958 | Vocational Training Law | Provided for consolidation of vocational training such as public vocational training and vocational training within industry, and established Skill Test system in order to enable workers to acquire and improve necessary skills. |

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| 1958 | Law Concerning Temporary Measures for Displaced Garrison Forces Workers | Provided special measures to stabilize livelihood of persons displaced by withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces or United Nations' Forces stationed in Japan. |
| 1959 | Law Concerning Temporary Measures for Displaced Coal Miners | Provided special measures such as establishment of the Emergency Employment Project for Displaced Coal Miners and vocational training and reemployment assistance, in order to secure employment and livelihood of displaced coal miners. |
| 1960 | Physically Handicapped Persons' Employment Promotion Law | Provided for employment exchange, vocational rehabilitation and quota of employment for physically handicapped persons in order to promote suitable employment and secure employment for physically handicapped persons. |
| 1961 | Law Concerning Promoting Industrialization for Underdeveloped Regions | Provided special measures for tax exemption and special provisions for depreciation, in order to promote development of industries in underdeveloped regions, to increase employment opportunities and to correct regional imbalances. |
| 1961 | Employment Promotion Projects Corporation Law | Established the Employment Promotion Projects Corporation to provide assistance to job seekers such as vocational training, as well as promoting labor mobility among regions and industries. |
| 1962 | Law Concerning Promoting Establishment of New Industrial Towns | Provided designation of new industrial towns, which are to be the key-points of regional development, and the formulation of Basic Establishment Plan for each New Industrial Town, in order to prevent the excessive expansion of large cities and to facilitate effective decentralization of population and industries. |

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| 1964 | Law Concerning Promoting Development of Special Areas for Industrial Consolidation | Provided for consolidation of the basic facilities areas where industries are comparatively well developed, in order to promote further development of these areas. |
| 1965 | Port Labor Law | Provided for Dock Labor Employment Adjustment Scheme, registration of dock workers, the payment of employment adjustment allowances for the day without work and retirement allowance mutual aid system, in order to guarantee the supply of dock workers to employers and the employment security and welfare of dock workers. |
| 1966 | Employment Measures Law | Provided for Basic Employment Measures Plan and for necessary measures to increase vocational guidance and placement services, to promote training and the Skill Test, to improve welfare facilities for workers, to provide job reconversion benefits, promotion of employment for middle-aged and older workers, etc., in order to achieve full employment by establishing both qualitative and quantitative balance between supply and demand for the nation's manpower. |

## Part II

## Explanation of Basic Labor Force and Employment Statistics

## (1) Principal Labor Force and Employment Surveys

UNITED STATES

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Census of Population | To provide detailed counts of population by State and local area and for nation, together with characteristics of population and housing. | Decennial intervals; years ending in zero (0). | Total population. | Mail and personal interview of households. 100% enumeration and 5%, 20%, and 25% samples for intensive inquiries. | Population by age, sex, race, income, and other characteristics. Housing characteristics. All by nation, state, metropolitan area and city. |
| Current Population Survey | To provide comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment. Primary source of information on employment status and personal characteristics of the labor force. | Each month for week including the 12th of month. | Total non-institutional population 16 years of age and over. | Data collected by personal interview from 50,000 households. Sample drawn by scientific methods from total population. | National estimates of labor force status by age, sex, race. Part-time employment. Full-time employment. Unemployment by duration. Occupation of employed. Last occupation of unemployed. Selected State, area data. Annual income data. |
| Urban Employment Surveys (in progress) | To determine attitudes toward employment, unemployment, transportation problems, etc., of residents of poor neighborhoods, together with detailed labor force data. | Initiated June 1968. Interviews conducted weekly in rotating sample. | Population of poor areas in 6 cities and remainder of city in 2 of the 6 cities. | Scientific sample of households, by personal interview; about 3,500 households in each area. | Survey plans being completed in terms of specific tabulations. No data issued yet. Public release will be on accumulation of sample data for periods of 3 to 12 months. |

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Payroll Reports | To measure total employment by industry and hours and earnings of production and non-supervisory workers for nation, each State and metropolitan area. | Each month for week including the 12th of month. | Employees of all business establishments. | Mail survey of sample of 155,000 employer units covering 47 percent of total population. | Total employment in 417 industries monthly. Hours and earnings in 363 industries. Overtime hours in 150 manufacturing industries. |
| Labor Turnover | To measure accessions and separations by type and industry, for nation, State, and metropolitan area. | Total for the month each month collected at end of month. | Manufacturing, mining and communication industries. Base for rate is all employees. | Mail survey of 40,000 employer units. | Accession rates and new hires. Separation rates and quits and layoff rates. National rates for 222 industries. |
| Operational Statistics | To provide a statistical record of the activities of an organization or program. | On daily, weekly, monthly calendar or fiscal year basis. | Totals or subtotals of persons involved, functions performed, expenditures, output, etc. | Based on administrative records and reports, on complete count or sample basis. | Number insured workers. Unemployment compensation benefits. Employment Service placements, job orders, job applications, counseling interviews, aptitude tests, etc. School enrollment, graduation, etc. Training expenditures, number, characteristics of trainees, etc. |

## (1) Principal Labor Force and Employment Surveys

### JAPAN

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Population Census of Japan | To obtain data concerning size of population at national, prefectural, city, town and village levels, and data clarifying structure of population by age, industry and occupation, and to obtain basic data for the management of administration. | October 1 of every 5th year. (last one, October 1, 1965) | All persons residing in Japan at the time of the census. | Conducted by enumerators under the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. Written, in principle, by head of household. 100% enumeration, and 20%, 1% samples for intensive inquiries. | Date of birth, sex, marital status, nationality, employment status, class of worker, kinds of industry and occupation, place of work or location of school, kind of household, number of dwelling rooms, etc. |

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Force Survey 1/ | To obtain monthly data concerning change in employment caused by change in economic activities. | The week ending on the last day of the month (20-26th in December). | Persons in about 26,000 households selected from all the country. (as for employment, about 70,000 persons 15 years old and over living in the above households) | Conducted by enumerators under the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. Written, in principle, by head of household. | Date of birth, sex, marital status, employment status, weekly hours worked, kinds of industry and occupation, total number of persons engaged in the same establishment, class of worker. |
| Employment Status Survey | To clarify the national and regional employment structure and to obtain data for various policies concerning employment and unemployment. | July 1 of every 3rd year (last one, July 1, 1968). | 250,000 households selected from all the country (about 1/100 of all households in Japan) and persons usually living in those households. | Conducted by enumerators under the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. The Household Schedule is written by enumerator and the Individual Schedule, by each household member. | Age, sex, marital status, usual employment status, desires for work, change of employment status during the preceding year, change of residence during the preceding year, work income from work. |

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment Trend Survey | To get clear picture of labor mobility among regions, industries, size of establishments and occupations by investigating accessions and separations in the establishments of major industries. | January and July since 1964. | About 28,000 establishments selected from all establishments in 9 major groups of nonprimary industries which employ five or more regular employees, and about 320,000 accessions and 260,000 separations from the selected establishments. | Conducted by enumerators under the Department of Labor Statistics and Survey, Ministry of Labor. Establishment Schedule is written by each establishment and Accessions and Separations, by each individual. | Concerning establishment: Number of regular workers by industry and type of work, number of regular workers by types of accessions and separations. Concerning accessions: Age, level of school completed, type of work, occupation, route of accession, industry, size and occupation of previous job. Concerning separations: Age, level of school completed, type of work, occupation of previous job, reason for separation. |

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monthly Labor Survey 2/ | To obtain monthly data concerning employment, wages and hours of work, for the country as a whole and for each prefecture. | In principle, end of each month. | About 14,000 establishments selected from all establishments in 9 major groups of nonprimary industries which employ 30 or more regular employees. | Conducted by enumerators under the Department of Labor Statistics and Survey, Ministry of Labor. Written by each establishment. | Concerning regular employees: Number of employees, wages, hours of work, number of days worked. Concerning day workers: Number of mandays, daily wages. |

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Statistics Based on Employment Security Activities | To obtain and tabulate data concerning job openings and job applications and to contribute to the effective and adequate matching of job openings and applications. | In principle, monthly. | All job openings and applications. | Conducted by public employment security offices under the Bureau of Employment Security, Ministry of Labor. Written by the employment security section in prefectural governments or public employment security offices. | Concerning placement: Number of job applications, job openings, and placements by industry, by size of establishment, including data for middle-aged and older persons, displaced coal miners and physically handicapped persons. Concerning unemployment countermeasures: Number of placements in Work Relief Projects. Concerning unemployment insurance: Amount of benefit payments, change in employment caused by bankruptcy and personnel cuts. |

| Name | Purpose | Date | Coverage | Method | Principal Survey Data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labor Market Center Information | To obtain and tabulate data concerning job openings and job applications obtained through Labor Market Center and to contribute to the effective and adequate matching of job openings and applications. | Monthly. | All data concerning job openings and applications obtained through the network of Labor Market Center. | Reported from public employment security offices or employment security sections of prefectural governments to Labor Market Center Operation Division. Large-scale computers are used to tabulate and compile materials thus obtained. | Number of cases of inter-area job placement, matters concerning aggregation of insured period. |

1/ Between September 1967 and December 1967, several revisions were made concerning the method of the Survey. The description herein applies to the new method. Major revisions were made in the method of the Survey: while formerly the schedule was filled in by the enumerator, it is now written by the head of the household.

2/ Monthly Labor Survey consists of four surveys: Survey A, Survey B, Survey C and Special Survey. Description herein applies to Survey A, since other three surveys are supplementary to Survey A.

## (2) Technical Terms in Labor Force and Employment Statistics

UNITED STATES

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| Productive-age population | Comprised by definition in the U.S. of persons 16 years of age and over (previously 14 and over). Labor force series generally revised to new definition commencing with 1947 data. |
| Labor force (16 years and over) | Comprised of civilians in noninstitutional population classified as employed or unemployed as defined below. Total labor force also includes Armed Forces in U.S. or abroad. |
| Employed persons | Comprised of (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.<br><br>Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.<br><br>In contrast to the labor force survey, the Payroll Reports cover only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of non-agricultural establishments and, because of multiple job-holding and other types of individual appearances on more than one payroll, is not an unduplicated count. |

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| Employees | See above. Excludes self-employed and unpaid family workers. |
| Unpaid family workers | See above. The labor force survey includes as family workers only those working 15 hours or more in survey week as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of a family. |
| Self-employed | See above. Persons who did any work at all in their own business, profession or farm. |
| Unemployed | Comprised of all persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days. |
| Labor turnover | Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. |
| Household surveys | Such as the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey, based upon responses from a complete enumeration or a sample of households. |

331.3

| | |
|---|---|
| Establishment data | Such as the Payroll Reports or Labor Turnover estimates based upon reports from private and government establishments on a sample basis for current monthly estimates. |
| Operational statistics | Derived from administrative reports, such as in the case of employment service placements, unemployment insurance payments, school enrollments, etc. |

C.32

## (2) Technical Terms in Labor Force and Employment Statistics

**JAPAN**

| | |
|---|---|
| Productive-age population | Persons 15 years old and over. |
| Labor force | Persons 15 years and over who have will and ability to work, classified as employed and totally unemployed. |
| Persons not in labor force | Persons who were not employed or available for work at all during the survey period, and could not work or did not actively seek employment.<br>The number of persons not in the labor force is obtained as the difference between productive-age population and labor force. |
| Employed persons | Persons who worked for income during the survey period, classified as employees, family workers and self-employed. |
| Employees | Persons who work for wages and salaries; persons who are employed in corporations, associations, government offices, individual stores, etc., or who work as a director of a company, association, or public corporation (director, manager, etc.). |
| Unpaid family workers | Persons who work without wage or salary in an enterprise operated by a self-employed person. |
| Self-employed | Persons who own and operate unincorporated enterprises; managers of corporate enterprises or directors of associations are counted as employees. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Unemployed | Persons who did not work for income more than one hour and who were not employed or available for work at all during the survey period, despite having the ability to work and having made an active effort to obtain employment, such as making application to the public employment security office, etc. |
| Labor turnover | Percentage of newly-hired regular employees during the period ("accession rate") or separated employees ("separation rate") to the employees on the payroll at the beginning of the survey period. In the Employment Trend Survey, Newly-hired employees include occupationally unexperienced persons and occupationally experienced persons in other enterprises, but the Monthly Labor Survey includes, in addition, transferred persons within the same enterprises.<br>Among persons separated from jobs, the Employment Trend Survey includes the retired through compulsory retirement system, etc., and the deceased, while the Monthly Labor Survey includes, besides them, those who have transferred from one establishment to another within an enterprise. |

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Note: The Population Census of Japan, the Labor Force Survey, the Employment Trend Survey and the Monthly Labor Survey are designed to survey the actual status of persons, while the Employment Status Survey refers to usual status at the time or during the period of investigation.

# Part III

## Selected Statistical Data

## (1) Labor Force and Economic Statistics

UNITED STATES

Table


1. Strategic Elements in the American Economy
2. Changes in Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment
3. Labor Force Participation Rates
4. Selected Unemployment Rates, 1949-67
5. Unemployment Rates of Experienced Wage and Salary Workers
6. Part-time Work, Unemployment, and Underemployment
7. Structure of Employment by Class of Worker
8. Structure of Employment by Occupation Group
9. Industrial Structure of Employment in Nonagriculture
10. Major Occupational Groups of Employed Women, 1940, 1950, 1968
11. Average Weekly Hours of Work in Various Nonagricultural Industries
12. Average Weekly Earnings and Spendable Earnings in Private Nonagricultural Industries
13. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Labor Force
14. Extent of Formal Occupational Training, April 1963
15. Gross National Product or Expenditure
16. Productivity: Indexes of Output per Man-hour
17. Consumer Price Indexes for City Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

**Table 1. Strategic Elements in the American Economy**

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total employment (in millions of persons) 1/ | 59.3 | 63.5 | 65.7 | 67.2 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 72.0 | 73.8 | 76.0 | 77.8 |
| GNP per worker 2/ (in 1958 dollars) | $5,469 | $6,413 | $6,811 | $7,084 | $7,141 | $7,278 | $7,620 | $7,816 | $8,066 | $8,370 | $8,644 | $8,650 |
| GNP (in billions of 1958 dollars) | 324.1 | 407.0 | 447.3 | 475.9 | 487.7 | 497.2 | 529.8 | 551.0 | 581.1 | 617.8 | 657.1 | 673.1 |
| GNP price index 3/ (1958=100) | 79.1 | 89.6 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 103.3 | 104.6 | 105.8 | 107.2 | 108.8 | 110.9 | 113.8 | 117.3 |
| GNP (in billions of current dollars) | 256.5 | 364.8 | 447.3 | 483.7 | 503.7 | 520.1 | 560.3 | 590.5 | 632.4 | 684.9 | 747.6 | 789.7 |
| Addendum: Unemployment Rate 4/ | 5.9% | 5.5% | 6.8% | 5.5% | 5.5% | 6.7% | 5.5% | 5.7% | 5.2% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 3.8% |

1/ Persons 16 years of age and over; includes Armed Forces.
2/ GNP in 1958 dollars divided by total employment.
3/ GNP in current dollars divided by GNP in 1958 dollars.
4/ Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2. Changes in Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment

| | Total labor force | Armed forces | Civilian labor force | | | | Labor force rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Employment | | Unemployment | |
| | | | | Farm | Nonfarm | | |
| | Millions of persons 14 and over, noninstitutional population | | | | | | Percent |
| 1929 | 49.4 | .3 | 49.2 | 10.5 | 37.2 | 1.6 | -- |
| 1934 | 52.5 | .3 | 52.2 | 9.9 | 30.9 | 11.3 | -- |
| 1939 | 55.6 | .4 | 55.2 | 9.6 | 36.1 | 9.5 | -- |
| 1944 | 66.0 | 11.4 | 54.6 | 9.0 | 45.0 | .7 | 63.1 |
| | Millions of persons 16 and over, noninstitutional population | | | | | | Percent |
| 1949 | 62.9 | 1.6 | 61.3 | 7.7 | 50.0 | 3.6 | 59.6 |
| 1950 | 63.9 | 1.7 | 62.2 | 7.2 | 51.8 | 3.3 | 59.9 |
| 1951 | 65.1 | 3.1 | 62.0 | 6.7 | 53.2 | 2.1 | 60.4 |
| 1952 | 65.7 | 3.6 | 62.1 | 6.5 | 53.8 | 1.9 | 60.4 |
| 1953 | 66.6 | 3.5 | 63.0 | 6.3 | 54.9 | 1.8 | 60.2 |
| 1954 | 67.0 | 3.4 | 63.6 | 6.2 | 53.9 | 3.5 | 60.0 |
| 1955 | 68.1 | 3.0 | 65.0 | 6.4 | 55.7 | 2.9 | 60.4 |
| 1956 | 69.4 | 2.9 | 66.6 | 6.3 | 57.5 | 2.8 | 61.0 |
| 1957 | 69.7 | 2.8 | 66.9 | 5.9 | 58.1 | 2.9 | 60.6 |
| 1958 | 70.3 | 2.6 | 67.6 | 5.6 | 57.5 | 4.6 | 60.4 |
| 1959 | 70.9 | 2.6 | 68.4 | 5.6 | 59.1 | 3.7 | 60.2 |
| 1960 | 72.1 | 2.5 | 69.6 | 5.5 | 60.3 | 3.9 | 60.2 |
| 1961 | 73.0 | 2.6 | 70.5 | 5.2 | 60.5 | 4.7 | 60.2 |
| 1962 | 73.4 | 2.8 | 70.6 | 4.9 | 61.8 | 3.9 | 59.7 |
| 1963 | 74.6 | 2.7 | 71.8 | 4.7 | 63.1 | 4.1 | 59.6 |
| 1964 | 75.8 | 2.7 | 73.1 | 4.5 | 64.8 | 3.8 | 59.6 |
| 1965 | 77.2 | 2.7 | 74.5 | 4.4 | 66.7 | 3.4 | 59.7 |
| 1966 | 78.9 | 3.1 | 75.8 | 4.0 | 68.9 | 2.9 | 60.1 |
| 1967 | 80.8 | 3.4 | 77.3 | 3.8 | 70.5 | 3.0 | 60.6 |

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Labor Force Participation Rates 1/

| | April 1949 | April 1954 | March 1959 | March 1960 | March 1961 | March 1962 | March 1963 | March 1964 | March 1965 | March 1966 | March 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Men | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married (wife present) | 92.2 | 91.5 | 89.6 | 88.9 | 89.3 | 88.3 | 88.1 | 87.8 | 87.7 | 87.2 | 87.0 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 60.9 | 62.3 | 59.8 | 59.3 | 58.6 | 57.4 | 56.7 | 56.3 | 55.8 | 56.1 | 54.8 |
| Single | 64.2 | 60.9 | 57.0 | 55.5 | 55.6 | 51.7 | 50.5 | 50.8 | 50.3 | 49.7 | 50.7 |
| Women | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Married (husband present) | 22.5 | 26.6 | 30.9 | 30.5 | 32.7 | 32.7 | 33.7 | 34.4 | 34.7 | 35.4 | 36.8 |
| Widowed, divorced, separated | 37.1 | 39.4 | 41.2 | 40.0 | 42.0 | 39.1 | 38.5 | 38.7 | 38.9 | 39.5 | 39.3 |
| Single | 50.9 | 49.0 | 43.4 | 44.1 | 44.4 | 41.7 | 41.0 | 40.9 | 40.5 | 40.8 | 41.3 |

1/ Percent of population 14 years and over in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

40

Table 4. Selected Unemployment Rates, 1949-67

(Percent)

| | All workers | By sex and age | | | By color | | By selected groups | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Both sexes, 16-19 years | Men, 20 years and over | Women, 20 years and over | White | Non-white | Experienced wage and salary workers | Married men | Full-time workers | Blue-collar workers |
| 1949 | 5.9 | 13.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | -- | -- | 6.2 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 8.0 |
| 1950 | 5.3 | 12.2 | 4.7 | 5.1 | -- | -- | 5.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 7.2 |
| 1951 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 2.5 | 4.0 | -- | -- | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.9 |
| 1952 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 3.2 | -- | -- | 2.9 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| 1953 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | -- | -- | 2.6 | 1.7 | -- | 3.4 |
| 1954 | 5.5 | 12.6 | 4.9 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 6.2 | 4.0 | 5.2 | 7.2 |
| 1955 | 4.4 | 11.0 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 5.8 |
| 1956 | 4.1 | 11.1 | 3.4 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 5.1 |
| 1957 | 4.3 | 11.6 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 7.9 | 4.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 6.2 |
| 1958 | 6.8 | 15.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 12.6 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 10.2 |
| 1959 | 5.5 | 14.6 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 5.7 | 3.6 | -- | 7.6 |
| 1960 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 10.2 | 5.7 | 3.7 | -- | 7.8 |
| 1961 | 6.7 | 16.8 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 12.4 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 6.7 | 9.2 |
| 1962 | 5.5 | 14.7 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 10.9 | 5.6 | 3.6 | -- | 7.4 |
| 1963 | 5.7 | 17.2 | 4.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 10.8 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 5.5 | 7.3 |
| 1964 | 5.2 | 16.2 | 3.9 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 9.6 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 6.3 |
| 1965 | 4.5 | 14.8 | 3.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 5.3 |
| 1966 | 3.8 | 12.7 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| 1967 | 3.8 | 12.9 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 7.4 | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 |

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See 1968 President's Economic Report, Tables B-22 and B-24.

Table 5. Unemployment Rates of Experienced 1/ Wage and Salary Workers

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| All experienced workers | 6.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.6 |
| Agriculture | 6.5 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 6.9 |
| Mining, forestry, fisheries | 8.5 | 12.3 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 11.6 | 8.6 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 5.5 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Construction | 11.9 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 14.1 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 7.1 | 6.6 |
| Manufacturing: durables | 7.4 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 3.4 |
| Manufacturing: non-durables | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.1 |
| Transportation, public utilities | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Trade: wholesale, retail | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Service industries | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Public administration | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 |

1/ Excludes unemployed persons who never held a full-time job.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for persons 14 years and over through 1966; for persons 16 and over for 1967.

Table 6. Part-time Work, Unemployment, and Underemployment

| | 1957 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Labor force time lost through part-time work and unemployment 1/ | 5.3% | 6.7% | 8.0% | 6.7% | 6.4% | 5.8% | 5.0% | 4.2% 2/ | 4.2% 2/ |
| | | | (Millions of persons) | | | | | | |
| Working part-time (non-agriculture) 3/ | | | | | | | | | |
| For economic reasons | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Usually full-time 4/ | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | 1.1 |
| Chronic part-time 5/ | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | .8 | .8 |
| Unemployed 3/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Looking for full-time work | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Looking for part-time work | -- | -- | -- | -- | .6 | .7 | .6 | .6 | .7 |
| Employed persons not at work 3/ | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| Bad weather | .1 | .2 | .1 | .2 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 | .1 |
| Industrial disputes | -- | -- | .1 | -- | -- | .1 | -- | .1 | .1 |
| Vacation | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Illness | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| All other reasons | .4 | .5 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .6 | .7 | .6 |
| Addendum: | | | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary part-time workers (non-agriculture) 3/ | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 8.3 | 8.0 |
| Persons not in the labor force 2/ | | | | | | | | | |
| Men | 8.9 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Women | 37.2 | 38.3 | 38.7 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 40.2 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 |

1/ Man-hours lost as a percent of total man-hours potentially available to the civilian labor force.
2/ Refers to persons 16 years of age and over.
3/ Refers to persons 14 and over for years prior to 1967; 16 and over for 1967.
4/ Includes persons who worked part-time because of slack work, material shortages or repairs, new job started, or job terminated.
5/ Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7. Structure of Employment by Class of Worker

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Percentages) | | | | | | | |
| Total employed | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Self-employed | 7.9 | 6.2 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Unpaid family workers | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | .9 | .7 |
| Nonagriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private households | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Government | 9.3 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.3 | 12.8 | 13.2 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 15.0 |
| Other | 62.8 | 65.1 | 65.0 | 65.3 | 65.1 | 65.5 | 66.0 | 66.4 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 69.6 |
| Self-employed | 10.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.6 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 7.0 |
| Unpaid family workers | .7 | .7 | .9 | .9 | 1.0 | .9 | .9 | .8 | .9 | .8 | .7 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for persons 14 years and over through 1966; for persons 16 and over for 1967.

443

Table 8. Structure of Employment by Occupation Group

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | (Percentages) | | | | | | |
| Total employed 1/ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White-collar workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Professional and technical | 6.9 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 13.3 |
| Managers, officials, proprietors 2/ | 11.0 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.1 |
| Clerical workers | 12.7 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.1 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 16.2 | 16.6 |
| Sales workers | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.1 |
| Blue-collar workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Craftsmen and foremen | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 13.2 |
| Operatives | 20.1 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 18.2 | 17.8 | 18.0 | 18.4 | 18.6 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 18.7 |
| Nonfarm laborers | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Service workers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private household workers | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Other service workers | 7.7 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.2 |
| Farmworkers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Farmers and managers | 8.0 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Laborers and foremen | 5.3 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.1 |

1/ Employed persons 16 years of age and over, 1959-1967; 14 years and over, 1949 and 1954.
2/ Except farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 9. Industrial Structure of Employment in Nonagriculture

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (Percentages) | | | | | | | |
| Total employees on payrolls | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mining | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | .9 |
| Contract construction | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| Manufacturing: Durables | 17.1 | 18.6 | 17.6 | 17.4 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 16.8 | 17.1 | 17.6 | 17.1 |
| Manufacturing: Non-durables | 15.9 | 14.7 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 12.6 | 12.4 | 12.1 |
| Transportation, public utilities | 9.1 | 8.3 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Trade: wholesale, retail | 21.2 | 20.9 | 20.9 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.9 | 20.6 | 20.7 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | 4.2 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Services | 12.0 | 12.2 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 14.4 | 14.7 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 14.9 | 15.2 |
| Government: Federal | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Government: State, local | 9.0 | 9.3 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.5 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

45

46

Table 10. Major Occupational Groups of Employed Women, 1940, 1950, and 1968 1/

(Women 14 years of age and over)

| Major occupational group | Number (in thousands) | | | Percent distribution | | | As percent of total employed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1940 | 1950 | 1968 | 1940 | 1950 | 1968 | 1940 | 1950 | 1968 |
| Total | 11,920 | 17,156 | 27,896 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 36.6 |
| Professional, technical workers | 1,570 | 1,862 | 4,022 | 13.2 | 10.8 | 14.4 | 45.4 | 41.8 | 38.6 |
| Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm) | 450 | 941 | 1,203 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.3 | 11.7 | 14.8 | 15.7 |
| Clerical workers | 2,530 | 4,539 | 9,289 | 21.2 | 26.4 | 33.3 | 52.6 | 59.3 | 72.6 |
| Sales workers | 830 | 1,516 | 1,901 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 6.8 | 27.9 | 39.0 | 39.7 |
| Craftsmen, foremen | 110 | 181 | 311 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Operatives | 2,190 | 3,215 | 4,130 | 18.4 | 18.7 | 14.8 | 25.7 | 26.9 | 29.9 |
| Laborers (except farm, mine) | 100 | 68 | 123 | .8 | .4 | .4 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| Private-household workers | 2,100 | 1,771 | 2,021 | 17.6 | 10.3 | 7.2 | 93.8 | 92.1 | 97.6 |
| Service workers (except private-household) | 1,350 | 2,168 | 4,341 | 11.3 | 12.6 | 15.6 | 40.1 | 45.4 | 57.0 |
| Farmers, farm managers | 2/( | 253 | 82 | 2/( | 1.5 | .3 | 2/( | 5.5 | 4.1 |
| Farm laborers, foremen | ( 690 | 663 | 472 | ( 5.8 | 3.9 | 1.7 | (8.0 | 27.4 | 28.0 |

1/ Data are for April each year.
2/ Not reported separately prior to 1950.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, May 1967 and United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Report, P-57, No. 94 and Monthly Labor Review, August 1947.

Table 11. Average Weekly Hours of Work in Various Nonagricultural Industries

| | 1929 | 1939 | 1949 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private nonfarm, total | -- | -- | 39.4 | 39.0 | 38.6 | 38.6 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.8 | 38.7 | 38.2 |
| Manufacturing | 44.2 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 40.3 | 39.7 | 39.8 | 40.4 | 40.5 | 40.7 | 41.2 | 41.3 | 40.6 |
| Durables | -- | 37.9 | 39.4 | 40.7 | 40.1 | 40.3 | 40.9 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.2 |
| Nondurables | -- | 37.4 | 38.9 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 39.6 | 39.7 | 40.1 | 40.2 | 39.7 |
| Contract construction | -- | -- | 37.7 | 37.0 | 36.7 | 36.9 | 37.0 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.4 | 37.6 | 37.7 |
| Retail trade | -- | 43.4 | 40.4 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 37.6 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 35.9 | 35.3 |
| Wholesale trade | -- | 41.8 | 40.8 | 40.6 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 40.4 |
| Bituminous coal mining | 38.1 | 26.8 | 32.3 | 35.8 | 35.8 | 35.9 | 37.0 | 38.9 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 40.6 | 40.9 |
| Class I railroads | -- | 43.7 | 43.7 | 41.9 | 41.7 | 42.3 | 42.6 | 42.9 | 43.5 | 43.6 | 43.9 | 43.2 |
| Telephone communication | -- | 39.1 | 38.5 | 39.2 | 39.6 | 39.4 | 39.9 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 40.4 | 40.6 | 39.2 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | -- | -- | 37.8 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 36.9 | 37.3 | 37.5 | 37.3 | 37.2 | 37.3 | 37.0 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 12. Average Weekly Earnings and Spendable Earnings in Private Nonagricultural Industries

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (U.S. Dollars) | | | | | | | |
| In current dollars | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross weekly earnings | 50.24 | 64.52 | 78.78 | 80.67 | 82.60 | 85.91 | 88.46 | 91.33 | 95.06 | 98.69 | 101.99 |
| Average spendable earnings 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers with no dependents | 44.15 | 53.76 | 64.52 | 65.59 | 67.08 | 69.56 | 71.05 | 75.04 | 78.99 | 81.19 | 83.50 |
| Workers with 3 dependents | 49.74 | 60.85 | 71.86 | 72.96 | 74.48 | 76.99 | 78.56 | 82.57 | 86.30 | 88.55 | 90.98 |
| In 1957-59 dollars 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gross weekly earnings | 60.53 | 68.93 | 77.62 | 78.24 | 79.27 | 81.55 | 82.91 | 84.49 | 86.50 | 87.26 | 87.70 |
| Average spendable earnings 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Workers with no dependents | 53.19 | 57.44 | 63.57 | 63.62 | 64.38 | 66.00 | 66.59 | 69.42 | 71.87 | 71.79 | 71.80 |
| Workers with 3 dependents | 59.93 | 65.01 | 70.80 | 70.77 | 71.48 | 73.05 | 73.63 | 76.38 | 78.53 | 78.29 | 78.23 |

1/ Average gross weekly earnings less social security and income taxes.
2/ Earnings in current dollars divided by the Consumer Price Index.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 13. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Labor Force

| | October 1952 | March 1957 | March 1959 | March 1962 | March 1964 | March 1965 | March 1966 | March 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (in millions of persons) | | | | | | |
| Total employed civilians 1/ | 10.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Total men | 10.4 | 11.2 | 11.7 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 |
| White | -- | -- | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 |
| Non-white | -- | -- | 8.2 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 10.3 |
| Total women | 12.0 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 |
| White | -- | -- | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 |
| Non-white | -- | -- | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Both sexes | | | | | | | | |
| Professionals and managers | 12.9 | 13.2 | 13.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 14.2 | 14.6 | 14.7 |
| Farmers and farm laborers | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 |
| Clerical and sales workers | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Craftsmen, operatives, laborers | 9.2 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Service workers | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.0 |

1/ Eighteen years of age and over; all occupation groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 14. Extent of Formal Occupational Training, April 1963

| | Persons 22-64 years of age with less than 3 years college | | No previous formal occupational training | | Previous formal occupational training | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total | Taking training | Total | Taking training |
| | Number | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent | Percent |
| Total both sexes: | 52,085 | 100.0 | 54.8 | 1.1 | 45.2 | 1.5 |
| Men | 34,154 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 1.2 | 44.2 | 1.9 |
| Women | 17,931 | 100.0 | 52.8 | 0.8 | 47.1 | 0.8 |
| Non-white persons | 6,312 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 0.8 | 31.0 | 1.0 |
| Unemployed persons | 2,701 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 1.2 | 39.2 | 0.7 |
| School education: | | | | | | |
| 8 years or less | 16,800 | 100.0 | 83.9 | 0.6 | 16.0 | 0.2 |
| 9-11 years | 12,170 | 100.0 | 53.8 | 1.2 | 46.3 | 1.1 |
| 12 years | 18,112 | 100.0 | 34.8 | 1.3 | 65.2 | 2.5 |
| 13-14 years | 4,639 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 1.9 | 71.3 | 3.8 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 15. Gross National Product or Expenditure

| | 1949 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Billions of U.S. Dollars) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total GNP | 256.5 | 483.7 | 503.7 | 520.1 | 560.3 | 590.5 | 632.4 | 684.9 | 747.6 | 789.7 |
| Personal consumption | 176.8 | 311.2 | 325.2 | 335.2 | 355.1 | 375.0 | 401.2 | 432.8 | 465.5 | 492.2 |
| Private domestic investment | 35.7 | 75.3 | 74.8 | 71.7 | 83.0 | 87.1 | 94.0 | 108.1 | 120.8 | 114.3 |
| Net exports | 6.1 | .1 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 5.9 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 4.8 |
| Government purchases, goods and services | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal | 20.1 | 53.7 | 53.5 | 57.4 | 63.4 | 64.2 | 65.2 | 66.9 | 77.4 | 90.6 |
| State and local | 17.7 | 43.3 | 46.1 | 50.2 | 53.7 | 58.2 | 63.5 | 70.1 | 78.8 | 87.8 |
| Addendum: | | | | | | | | | | |
| National income | 217.5 | 400.0 | 414.5 | 427.3 | 457.7 | 481.9 | 518.1 | 564.3 | 620.8 | 652.9 |
| Personal income | 207.2 | 383.5 | 401.0 | 416.8 | 442.6 | 465.5 | 497.5 | 538.9 | 586.8 | 628.8 |
| Personal savings rate 1/ | 5.0% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 5.8% | 5.6% | 4.9% | 6.0% | 6.0% | 6.4% | 7.4% |
| Federal surplus or deficit 2/ | -2.4 | -1.2 | 3.5 | -3.8 | -3.8 | .7 | -3.0 | 1.2 | .7 | -12.4 |
| Federal transfer payments to persons | 8.7 | 20.1 | 21.5 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 27.0 | 27.8 | 32.5 | 35.7 | 42.3 |
| Grants-in-aid to State and local governments | 2.2 | 6.8 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 11.1 | 14.4 | 15.7 |

1/ Savings as percent of disposable personal income.
2/ Income and products account (GNP).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 16. Productivity: Indexes of Output per Man-hour

| | 1949 | 1954 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (1957-59=100) | | | | | | | |
| Total private sector | 74.2 | 89.9 | 103.4 | 105.0 | 108.6 | 113.8 | 117.9 | 122.5 | 126.3 | 130.2 | 132.0 |
| Farm | 56.5 | 83.7 | 104.8 | 110.7 | 119.4 | 122.2 | 133.1 | 135.5 | 147.5 | 154.6 | 171.2 |
| Nonfarm industries | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 79.3 | 91.8 | 103.7 | 105.5 | 107.9 | 114.3 | 118.9 | 124.7 | 129.5 | 132.3 | 133.5 |
| Non-manufacturing | 79.6 | 91.5 | 102.9 | 103.9 | 107.4 | 111.5 | 114.3 | 118.0 | 120.0 | 123.2 | 124.5 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Output refers to gross national product in 1958 prices; hours worked by all persons in private industry engaged in production including proprietors and family workers. Man-hours based primarily on establishment (payroll) data.

Table 17. Consumer Price Indexes for City Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

(1957-59=100)

| | All items | Food | Housing | Apparel and upkeep | Trans-portation | Medical care | Personal care | Reading and recrea-tion | Other goods and services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | 59.7 | 55.6 | -- | 55.3 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1939 | 48.4 | 39.9 | 59.7 | 48.3 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 46.5 | 54.4 | 55.4 |
| 1949 | 83.0 | 84.7 | 81.0 | 91.3 | 77.0 | 72.0 | 78.9 | 89.9 | 8[illegible].2 |
| 1959 | 101.5 | 100.3 | 101.3 | 100.6 | 103.8 | 104.4 | 102.4 | 102.4 | 101.8 |
| 1960 | 103.1 | 101.4 | 103.1 | 102.2 | 103.8 | 108.1 | 104.1 | 104.9 | 103.8 |
| 1961 | 104.2 | 102.6 | 103.9 | 103.0 | 105.0 | 111.3 | 104.6 | 107.2 | 104.6 |
| 1962 | 105.4 | 103.6 | 104.8 | 103.6 | 107.2 | 114.2 | 106.5 | 109.6 | 105.3 |
| 1963 | 106.7 | 105.1 | 106.0 | 104.8 | 107.8 | 117.0 | 107.9 | 111.5 | 107.1 |
| 1964 | 108.1 | 106.4 | 107.2 | 105.7 | 109.3 | 119.4 | 109.2 | 114.1 | 108.8 |
| 1965 | 109.9 | 108.8 | 108.5 | 106.8 | 111.1 | 122.3 | 109.9 | 115.2 | 111.4 |
| 1966 | 113.1 | 114.2 | 111.1 | 109.6 | 112.7 | 127.7 | 112.2 | 117.1 | 114.9 |
| 1967 | 116.3 | 115.2 | 114.3 | 114.0 | 115.9 | 136.7 | 115.5 | 120.1 | 118.2 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## (1) Labor Force and Economic Statistics

JAPAN

Table


1. Strategic Elements in the Japanese Economy
2. Changes in Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment
3. Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status of Female
4. Labor Force Participation Rates by Type of Household
5. Rate of Beneficiaries under the Unemployment Insurance Program by Industry in Nonprimary Industries
6. Structure of Employed Persons in Nonagricultural-forestral Industries by Weekly Hours of Work
7. Structure of Employment by Class of Worker
8. Structure of Employment by Occupation Group
9. Industrial Structure of Employment in Nonprimary Industries
10. Major Occupational Groups of Employed Women, 1955, 1960, 1965
11. Average Weekly Hours of Work by Industry in Non-agricultural Industries
12. Average Monthly Gross Cash Earnings in Nonprimary Industries
13. Educational Career of the Employed in Nonprimary Industries by Industry in 1967
14. Proceeding Rate to Schools of Advanced Courses
15. Gross National Product or Expenditure
16. Productivity: Indexes of Output per Man-day
17. Consumer Price Indexes for All Japan

Table 1 Strategic Elements in the Japanese Economy

| Item | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total employment (in millions of persons)1/ | 41.2 | 42.0 | 43.0 | 43.2 | 43.7 | 44.6 | 45.2 | 45.7 | 46.1 | 46.7 | 47.5 | 48.5 | 49.4 |
| GNP per worker (in thousands of 1960 yens)2/ | 233 | 248 | 270 | 278 | 304 | 343 | 391 | 415 | 443 | 500 | 510 | 553 | 618 |
| GNP in(1,000 billions of 1960 yens)3/ | 9.6 | 10.4 | 11.6 | 12.0 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 17.7 | 19.0 | 20.4 | 23.4 | 24.2 | 26.8 | 30.5 |
| GNP price index (1960=100)4/ | 88.7 | 91.4 | 95.4 | 94.3 | 96.5 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 109.9 | 115.6 | 118.9 | 125.9 | 130.8 | 136.5 |
| GNP (in 1,000 billions of current yens)5/ | 8.5 | 9.5 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 12.8 | 15.3 | 18.6 | 20.9 | 23.6 | 27.8 | 30.5 | 35.1 | 41.6 |
| Unemployment Rate6/ | 1.8% | 1.7% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 1.5% | 1.1% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 0.9% | 0.9% |

1/ Persons 15 years of age and over.
2/ GNP in 1960 yens divided by total employment.

Source: 1/ 6/ Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.
3/ 4/ 5/ Economic Planning Agency, National Income Statistics.

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Table 2 Changes in Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(Thousands of persons)

| Year | Total labor force | Employed | | | Totally unemployed | Labor force rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Agriculture and forestry | Nonagriculture - forestry | | |
| 1955 | 41,940 | 41,190 | 16,040 | 25,140 | 760 | 70.8% |
| 1956 | 42,680 | 41,970 | 15,610 | 26,370 | 710 | 70.5 |
| 1957 | 43,630 | 43,030 | 15,210 | 27,830 | 590 | 70.7 |
| 1958 | 43,870 | 43,240 | 14,710 | 28,540 | 630 | 69.7 |
| 1959 | 44,330 | 43,680 | 14,070 | 29,610 | 650 | 69.0 |
| 1960 | 45,110 | 44,610 | 13,910 | 30,670 | 500 | 69.2 |
| 1961 | 45,620 | 45,180 | 13,530 | 31,610 | 440 | 69.1 |
| 1962 | 46,140 | 45,740 | 13,110 | 32,600 | 400 | 68.3 |
| 1963 | 46,520 | 46,130 | 12,400 | 33,690 | 400 | 67.1 |
| 1964 | 47,100 | 46,730 | 11,970 | 34,710 | 370 | 66.1 |
| 1965 | 47,870 | 47,480 | 11,540 | 35,900 | 390 | 65.7 |
| 1966 | 48,910 | 48,470 | 11,140 | 37,300 | 440 | 65.8 |
| 1967 | 49,780 | 49,350 | 10,840 | 38,510 | 440 | 65.9 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 3 Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status of Female

(Percent)

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | | | | | | |
| Total | 84.3 | 83.1 | 82.1 | 81.7 | 81.7 | 81.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 46.7 | 42.4 | 37.3 | 36.3 | 37.9 | 36.9 |
| 20 to 24 years | 87.1 | 86.1 | 85.8 | 85.8 | 85.7 | 83.6 |
| 25 to 29 years | 96.1 | 96.1 | 96.6 | 96.8 | 96.9 | 96.7 |
| 30 to 39 years | 97.0 | 97.0 | 97.1 | 97.0 | 97.3 | 97.3 |
| 40 to 54 years | 96.3 | 96.2 | 96.1 | 96.3 | 96.3 | 96.6 |
| 55 to 64 years | 87.2 | 86.5 | 86.8 | 86.7 | 86.9 | 86.3 |
| 65 years and over | 57.9 | 56.4 | 56.3 | 56.3 | 56.2 | 54.5 |
| Female | | | | | | |
| Total | 53.4 | 52.0 | 51.1 | 50.6 | 50.9 | 51.1 |
| 15 to 19 years | 46.8 | 41.9 | 37.4 | 35.8 | 38.0 | 38.4 |
| 20 to 24 years | 72.5 | 71.9 | 70.7 | 70.2 | 70.1 | 70.0 |
| 25 to 29 years | 52.3 | 50.7 | 49.4 | 49.0 | 48.7 | 49.0 |
| 30 to 39 years | 56.7 | 56.0 | 55.7 | 55.3 | 54.7 | 54.7 |
| 40 to 54 years | 60.0 | 59.6 | 59.6 | 60.2 | 61.5 | 61.7 |
| 55 to 64 years | 44.8 | 44.8 | 45.5 | 45.3 | 45.9 | 46.1 |
| 65 years and over | 22.8 | 21.9 | 22.3 | 21.6 | 21.7 | 21. |
| Married (husband present) | 51.1 | 50.2 | 49.9 | 49.9 | 50.1 | - |
| Widowed, divorced | 44.5 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 42.9 | 43.2 | - |
| Single | 63.6 | 60.7 | 58.1 | 56.4 | 57.0 | - |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 4 Labor Force Participation Rates by Type of Household

(Percent)

| | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male | | | | | |
| Ordinary household | 84.8 | 83.6 | 82.4 | 81.8 | 81.9 |
| With 50 acres and more of cultivated land | 88.1 | 86.6 | 85.5 | 84.1 | 83.6 |
| With 10 to 50 acres of cultivated land | 87.0 | 84.9 | 83.6 | 82.7 | 82.9 |
| Proprietor household | 85.5 | 84.8 | 83.4 | 82.6 | 82.9 |
| Worker household | 84.5 | 83.5 | 82.6 | 82.4 | 82.8 |
| Other household | 34.5 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 28.6 | 27.3 |
| One-person household | 77.8 | 77.6 | 79.3 | 81.1 | 79.2 |
| Female | | | | | |
| Ordinary household | 52.3 | 51.0 | 50.1 | 49.6 | 49.7 |
| With 50 acres and more of cultivated land | 73.4 | 71.5 | 71.3 | 69.9 | 69.7 |
| With 10 to 50 acres of cultivated land | 69.8 | 68.1 | 68.7 | 67.5 | 67.2 |
| Proprietor household | 60.3 | 59.7 | 58.6 | 58.7 | 58.9 |
| Worker household | 35.7 | 35.7 | 35.6 | 36.0 | 36.8 |
| Other household | 22.0 | 20.2 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 17.6 |
| One-person household | 71.5 | 70.3 | 69.5 | 68.8 | 69.2 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 5 Rate of Beneficiaries under the Unemployment Insurance Program by Industry in Nonprimary Industries 2/

(Percent)

| Year 1/ | All Industries 3/ | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Wholesale and retail trade | Finance, insurance and real estate | Transportation and communication | Electricity, gas and water supply | Services | Government |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 12.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 6.7 | 2.1 |
| 1956 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 7.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 3.3 |
| 1957 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| 1958 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 3.6 |
| 1959 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| 1960 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| 1961 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 3.2 |
| 1962 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 8.5 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| 1963 | 3.5 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| 1964 | 3.5 | 7.4 | 9.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 5.8 |
| 1965 | 3.2 | 5.3 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 6.0 |
| 1966 | 3.0 | 4.8 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 5.9 |
| 1967 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 8.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 6.2 |

1/ 1955-1962 fiscal year.
2/ Rate of beneficiaries = Number of beneficiaries ÷(Number of the insured + Number of beneficiaries) X 100.
3/ All industries includes primary industry.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Statistics based on Unemployment Insurance Program Activities.

Table 6 Structure of Employed Persons in Nonagricultural-forestral Industries by Weekly Hours of Work

(Percent)

| Year | Both sexes | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 1 to 34 hours | 35 to 48 hours | 49 hours and over | Total | 1 to 34 hours | 35 to 48 hours | 49 hours and over | Total | 1 to 34 hours | 35 to 48 hours | 49 hours and over |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 32.8 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 33.4 | 55.7 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 31.8 | 43.5 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 14.2 | 31.9 | 53.8 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 32.3 | 58.0 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 31.2 | 45.9 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 13.6 | 32.1 | 54.3 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 32.3 | 58.5 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 31.6 | 46.4 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 33.7 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 34.4 | 57.2 | 100.0 | 20.3 | 32.5 | 47.2 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 34.9 | 53.2 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 35.2 | 56.5 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 34.5 | 46.8 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 35.2 | 53.5 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 34.8 | 57.5 | 100.0 | 18.5 | 35.8 | 45.8 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 36.8 | 52.4 | 100.0 | 7.1 | 36.2 | 56.7 | 100.0 | 17.7 | 37.8 | 44.5 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 40.9 | 49.0 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 40.1 | 53.7 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 42.5 | 40.4 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 42.9 | 46.7 | 100.0 | 6.6 | 42.0 | 51.4 | 100.0 | 17.3 | 44.7 | 38.2 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 10.0 | 43.8 | 46.2 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 42.6 | 51.1 | 100.0 | 17.1 | 46.1 | 36.9 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 45.3 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 44.4 | 49.3 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 47.2 | 35.0 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 10.4 | 45.2 | 44.3 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 43.9 | 50.0 | 100.0 | 18.2 | 47.6 | 34.1 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 44.8 | 44.8 | 100.0 | 6.1 | 42.9 | 50.9 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 48.1 | 33.8 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 7 Structure of Employment by Class of Worker

(Percent)

| Year | Total | Agriculture and forestry | | | | Nonagriculture-forestry | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Self-employed workers | Unpaid family workers | Employees | Total | Self-employed workers | Unpaid family workers | Employees |
| 1955 | 100.0 | 38.9 | 12.9 | 24.9 | 1.1 | 61.0 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 40.0 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 12.7 | 23.2 | 1.3 | 62.8 | 12.2 | 8.4 | 42.2 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 35.3 | 12.4 | 21.6 | 1.4 | 64.7 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 44.1 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 34.0 | 12.0 | 20.9 | 1.2 | 66.0 | 11.8 | 7.9 | 46.3 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 32.2 | 11.5 | 19.3 | 1.3 | 67.8 | 11.9 | 7.7 | 48.1 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 31.2 | 11.4 | 18.4 | 1.5 | 68.8 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 49.5 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 29.9 | 10.9 | 17.8 | 1.2 | 70.0 | 11.5 | 7.0 | 51.4 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 10.5 | 17.1 | 1.0 | 71.3 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 53.5 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 26.9 | 10.1 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 73.0 | 11.1 | 6.9 | 55.0 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 25.6 | 9.7 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 74.3 | 11.2 | 6.8 | 56.3 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 24.3 | 9.3 | 14.2 | 0.9 | 75.6 | 11.1 | 6.7 | 57.8 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 0.8 | 77.0 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 59.0 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 22.0 | 8.8 | 12.5 | 0.7 | 78.0 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 59.7 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

62

Table 8 Structure of Employment by Occupation Group

(Percent)

| Year | Total | Professional and technical workers | Managers and officials | Clerical and related workers | Sales workers | Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen | Workers in mining and quarrying occupations | Workers in transportation and communication occupations | Craftsmen and production process workers | Laborers | Service workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 100.0 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 40.1 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 25.4 | | 4.8 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 12.0 | 38.4 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 26.2 | | 5.3 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 12.1 | 38.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 26.8 | | 5.6 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 1.8 | 10.2 | 12.1 | 35.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 27.4 | | 5.8 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 1.7 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 34.4 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 27.2 | | 5.9 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 1.7 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 32.7 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 28.1 | | 6.1 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 5.2 | 1.9 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 31.1 | 0.6 | 3.2 | 28.8 | | 6.2 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 11.9 | 11.3 | 29.9 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 24.4 | 5.0 | 6.4 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 2.1 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 28.0 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 24.9 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 4.9 | 2.2 | 13.4 | 11.8 | 26.6 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 25.2 | 4.8 | 6.7 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 25.4 | 0.4 | 4.1 | 25.3 | 4.9 | 6.9 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 2.5 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 24.1 | 0.4 | 4.3 | 25.7 | 5.0 | 7.2 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 13.9 | 12.0 | 23.0 | 0.4 | 4.5 | 26.5 | 5.1 | 7.2 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 9 Industrial Structure of Employment in Nonprimary Industries

(Percent)

| Year | Total | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate | Transportation and communication, electricity, gas and water supply | Services | Government |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 34.2 | 19.2 | 11.2 | 16.9 | 7.3 |
| 1956 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 7.7 | 35.5 | 19.1 | 11.2 | 17.4 | 6.8 |
| 1957 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 7.9 | 36.3 | 18.7 | 10.9 | 17.2 | 6.2 |
| 1958 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 8.0 | 36.2 | 19.7 | 10.8 | 16.8 | 6.1 |
| 1959 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 8.4 | 35.2 | 19.2 | 10.9 | 17.4 | 6.3 |
| 1960 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 8.2 | 36.3 | 19.5 | 10.8 | 17.1 | 5.9 |
| 1961 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 8.6 | 37.0 | 19.5 | 10.6 | 16.5 | 5.8 |
| 1962 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 8.9 | 37.2 | 19.7 | 10.6 | 16.2 | 5.6 |
| 1963 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 37.4 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 15.9 | 5.8 |
| 1964 | 100.0 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 37.1 | 20.4 | 10.8 | 16.1 | 5.6 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 1.2 | 9.0 | 36.3 | 20.8 | 10.8 | 16.5 | 5.3 |
| 1966 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 9.2 | 35.5 | 21.5 | 11.0 | 16.8 | 5.0 |
| 1967 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 9.3 | 35.8 | 21.7 | 10.9 | 16.4 | 4.9 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 10 Major Occupational Groups of Employed Women, 1955, 1960, 1965

| Occupation | Number (in thousands of persons) | | | Percent distribution | | | As percent of total employed | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 |
| Total | 15,368 | 17,097 | 18,579 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.0 |
| Professional and technical workers | 603 | 757 | 954 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 32.0 | 35.5 | 38.3 |
| Managers and related workers | 24 | 44 | 66 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 5.1 |
| Clerical and related workers | 1,074 | 1,682 | 2,706 | 7.0 | 9.8 | 14.6 | 33.3 | 37.4 | 44.7 |
| Sales workers | 1,647 | 1,922 | 2,474 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 13.3 | 39.4 | 41.7 | 43.4 |
| Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen | 7,969 | 7,367 | 6,007 | 51.9 | 43.1 | 32.3 | 50.2 | 51.6 | 51.5 |
| Workers in mining and quarrying occupations | 25 | 27 | 15 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Workers in transportation and communication occupations | 128 | 185 | 255 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 12.4 |
| Craftsmen and production process workers | 2,010 | 2,788 | 3,385 | 13.1 | 16.3 | 18.2 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 27.8 |
| Laborers | 442 | 625 | 734 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 23.9 | 26.9 | 32.1 |
| Service workers | 1,446 | 1,675 | 1,973 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 60.7 | 59.2 | 58.2 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Population Census of Japan.

Table 11 Average Weekly Hours of Work by Industry in Nonagricultural Industries

(Hours)

| Year | Nonagriculture | Fisheries and aquaculture | Mining | Construction | Manufacturing | Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate | Transportation and communication, electricity, gas and water supply | Services | Government |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 49.5 | 48.5 | 47.1 | 47.3 | 48.4 | 54.0 | 49.2 | 46.1 | 49.0 |
| 1956 | 50.7 | 47.3 | 47.3 | 48.0 | 50.2 | 55.2 | 49.6 | 47.3 | 48.8 |
| 1957 | 50.8 | 45.3 | 48.9 | 48.7 | 50.2 | 55.7 | 50.0 | 47.5 | 47.8 |
| 1958 | 50.8 | 44.8 | 48.0 | 48.9 | 50.2 | 55.4 | 49.9 | 47.9 | 47.8 |
| 1959 | 51.1 | 45.6 | 48.3 | 49.3 | 50.5 | 55.6 | 50.0 | 48.3 | 47.3 |
| 1960 | 51.0 | 45.6 | 47.9 | 49.8 | 50.6 | 55.6 | 50.0 | 47.8 | 46.5 |
| 1961 | 50.8 | 46.0 | 48.1 | 50.2 | 50.0 | 55.4 | 49.9 | 47.7 | 46.7 |
| 1962 | 50.0 | 46.8 | 48.8 | 49.7 | 49.2 | 53.9 | 49.8 | 47.0 | 47.1 |
| 1963 | 49.6 | 46.9 | 48.9 | 49.1 | 48.7 | 53.3 | 49.5 | 46.6 | 46.5 |
| 1964 | 49.4 | 47.7 | 48.8 | 49.2 | 48.6 | 53.0 | 49.4 | 46.7 | 46.4 |
| 1965 | 48.9 | 47.4 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 47.9 | 52.2 | 49.4 | 46.2 | 46.2 |
| 1966 | 48.8 | 47.0 | 49.3 | 49.0 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 49.1 | 46.0 | 46.0 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 12. Average Monthly Gross Cash Earnings in Nonprimary Industries

| Year | Index (1965=100) 1/ | Average monthly gross cash earnings (in yen) 2/ |
|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 46.5 | 18,343 |
| 1956 | 50.0 | 19,987 |
| 1957 | 52.3 | 21,324 |
| 1958 | 53.9 | 21,161 |
| 1959 | 57.2 | 22,608 |
| 1960 | 61.1 | 24,375 |
| 1961 | 68.0 | 26,626 |
| 1962 | 75.0 | 29,458 |
| 1963 | 83.0 | 32,727 |
| 1964 | 91.3 | 35,774 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 39,360 |
| 1966 | 110.8 | 43,925 |
| 1967 | 124.2 | 48,714 |

1/ Adjusted for changes in survey methods.
2/ Unadjusted.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Monthly Labor Survey.

Table 13 Educational Career of the Employed in Nonprimary Industries by Industry in 1967

(Percent)

| Industry | Total | Primary education 1/ | Secondary education 2/ | Higher education 3/ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 54.5 | 36.9 | 8.6 |
| Mining | 100.0 | 79.0 | 16.6 | 4.4 |
| Construction | 100.0 | 58.7 | 32.1 | 9.1 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 64.9 | 28.0 | 7.1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 35.2 | 53.2 | 11.6 |
| Finance and insurance | 100.0 | 16.1 | 65.3 | 18.7 |
| Real estate | 100.0 | 32.8 | 47.1 | 20.1 |
| Transportation and communication | 100.0 | 56.6 | 37.8 | 5.6 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 100.0 | 38.3 | 50.2 | 11.5 |
| Services | 100.0 | 33.9 | 33.5 | 32.6 |

1/ Primary and lower secondary school education.

2/ Upper secondary school education.

3/ University and junior college education.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Basic Wage Structure Survey.

Table 14 Proceeding Rate to Schools of Advanced Courses

(Percent)

| Year | Proceeding rate to upper secondary schools 1/ | Proceeding rate to universities 2/ |
|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 51.5 | 18.4 |
| 1956 | 51.3 | 16.0 |
| 1957 | 51.4 | 16.1 |
| 1958 | 53.7 | 16.5 |
| 1959 | 55.4 | 16.9 |
| 1960 | 57.7 | 17.2 |
| 1961 | 62.3 | 17.9 |
| 1962 | 64.0 | 19.3 |
| 1963 | 66.8 | 20.9 |
| 1964 | 69.3 | 23.4 |
| 1965 | 70.6 | 25.4 |
| 1966 | 72.3 | 24.5 |
| 1967 | 74.7 | 23.7 |

1/ Rate of those who proceed to upper secondary school and technical college from lower secondary school graduates.

2/ Rate of those who proceed to university and junior college from upper secondary school graduates.

Source: Ministry of Education, Basic School Survey.

Table 15 Gross National Product or Expenditure

(In billions of yen)

| | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total GNP | 8,525.0 | 9,508.1 | 11,070.8 | 11,341.6 | 12,794.2 | 15,307.9 | 18,596.0 | 20,863.2 | 23,627.9 | 27,732.4 | 30,503.5 | 35,091.6 | 41,637.5 |
| Personal consumption | 5,445.0 | 5,902.8 | 6,461.4 | 6,890.8 | 7,542.3 | 8,525.7 | 9,786.0 | 11,417.4 | 13,194.8 | 15,043.1 | 17,022.4 | 19,237.3 | 21,848.3 |
| Private domestic investment | 1,099.7 | 1,645.0 | 2,248.6 | 2,114.2 | 2,459.7 | 3,540.1 | 4,922.8 | 5,111.9 | 5,328.6 | 6,531.4 | 6,611.1 | 7,376.8 | 9,696.1 |
| Net exports | 74.5 | -19.1 | -210.6 | 168.2 | 141.5 | 60.6 | -338.6 | -6.6 | -264.1 | -147.0 | 366.1 | 499.1 | -3.3 |
| Government purchases, goods and services | 890.4 | 917.5 | 1,000.3 | 1,118.0 | 1,182.6 | 1,323.7 | 1,551.1 | 1,812.9 | 2,218.7 | 2,583.1 | 2,928.1 | 3,389.0 | 3,807.8 |
| National income | 6,997.6 | 7,690.7 | 8,998.9 | 9,347.7 | 10,339.0 | 12,536.2 | 14,873.3 | 16,862.6 | 19,286.8 | 22,021.2 | 24,485.4 | 28,160.4 | 33,144.1 |
| Personal income | 6,894.8 | 7,482.1 | 8,337.5 | 8,823.3 | 9,818.9 | 11,309.2 | 13,429.0 | 15,521.2 | 17,993.1 | 20,680.0 | 23,583.1 | 26,861.6 | 31,167.4 |
| Personal savings rate 1/ | 13.1% | 13.1% | 15.1% | 14.5% | 16.2% | 17.7% | 19.5% | 18.0% | 17.9% | 18.1% | 18.1% | 18.5% | 20.3% |

1/ Savings as percent of disposable personal income.

Source: Economic Planning Agency, National Income Statistics.

Table 16 Productivity: Indexes of Output per Man-day 1/

(1965=100)

| Year | All industries | Mining and manufacturing | Manufacturing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1963 | 86.0 | 86.1 | 86.2 |
| 1964 | 96.4 | 96.6 | 96.6 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1966 | 112.7 | 112.9 | 113.0 |
| 1967 | 131.1 | 131.4 | 131.7 |

1/ The output index divided by the index of labor input.

Source: Japan Productivity Center, Productivity Statistics.

Table 17 Consumer Price Indexes for All Japan

(1965=100)

| Year | General | Food | Housing | Fuel and light | Clothing | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1963 | 90.3 | 88.6 | 92.2 | 99.6 | 92.7 | 89.9 |
| 1964 | 93.8 | 92.1 | 96.3 | 99.2 | 96.2 | 93.7 |
| 1965 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1966 | 105.1 | 103.9 | 105.0 | 101.1 | 103.6 | 108.1 |
| 1967 | 109.3 | 108.9 | 110.0 | 100.6 | 106.5 | 112.2 |

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index.

## (2) Program and Operations Statistics

UNITED STATES

Table


18. Placements and Related Activities of the U.S. Employment Service
19. Individuals Participating in Federally-Assisted Manpower Programs
20. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA On-the-Job Training Program
21. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA Institutional Training Program
22. Allowance Payments to MDTA Trainees, April-June 1968
23. Characteristics of Youth Enrolled in the Job Corps, October 1966
24. Characteristics of Youth Enrolled in Neighborhood Youth Corps
25. Placement Followup of Vocational Education Students, FY 1967
26. Registered Apprentices in Labor-Management Apprenticeship Programs
27. Unemployment Insurance in Post-War Recessions and Recoveries
28. Trade Union Membership in the United States
29. Federal Government Expenditures in the U.S. for Labor, Education, Health and Welfare

Table 18. Placements and Related Activities of the U.S. Employment Service

| | 1955 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | (in millions) | | | | | |
| Job applications, total | 7.9 | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 8.1 |
| Counseling interviews | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Aptitude and proficiency tests | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Nonfarm job openings received | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 8.1 |
| Nonfarm placements | 6.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| Manufacturing | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Construction | .5 | .4 | .4 | .5 | .5 | .4 | .4 | .4 | .4 |
| Trade | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 |
| Household workers | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Other service workers | .7 | .9 | .9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| All other | .6 | .7 | .6 | .4 | .6 | .6 | .7 | .7 | .7 |
| Workers under 22 years | -- | .8 | .8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Workers 45 and over | -- | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Handicapped workers | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 | .3 |
| Women | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Addendum: | | | | | | | | | |
| Casual-worker placements | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Farm placements | 8.9 | 9.5 | 8.8 | 8.5 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.4 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 19. Individuals Participating in Federally-Assisted Manpower Programs 1/

| | FY 1962 | FY 1963 | FY 1964 | FY 1965 | FY 1966 | FY 1967 | FY 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (in thousands of persons) | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 12 | 67 | 109 | 452 | 1,089 | 1,461 | 1,309 |
| Structured Training | | | | | | | |
| Redevelopment Area (ARA) | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | (merged with MDTA) | | |
| MDTA (Title II) | | | | | | | |
| On-the-job training | -- | 2 | 9 | 12 | 58 | 115 | 125 |
| Institutional training | -- | 32 | 68 | 145 | 178 | 150 | 140 |
| Job Corps | -- | -- | -- | 12 | 57 | 99 | 106 |
| New Careers | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 4 |
| Indian Manpower | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Work Experience | | | | | | | |
| Neighborhood Youth Corps | -- | -- | -- | 109 | 423 | 556 | 448 |
| Operation Mainstream | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 13 |
| Work-Study (college) | -- | -- | -- | 48 | 262 | 431 | 405 |
| Work Experience (Title V EOA) 2/ | -- | -- | -- | 89 | 85 | 77 | 28 2/ |
| Community Work and Training (Title IV - Soc. Sec. Amendments) | -- | 16 | 16 | 22 | 20 | 15 | 14 |

1/ Jobs-in-the-business sector (JOBS) and the Work Incentive Program (WIN) were initiated in FY 1969.
2/ Program phasing out in fiscal 1968. Same clients to be served by the new Work Incentives Program (WIN).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 23. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA On-the-Job Training Program

| | 3Q 1966 | 4Q 1966 | 1Q 1967 | 2Q 1967 | 3Q 1967 | 4Q 1967 | 1Q 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Percentages) | | | | |
| **Selected characteristics** | | | | | | | |
| Nonwhite | 28 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 35 | 32 | 36 |
| Under 12 grades education | 47 | 42 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 50 | 53 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks or more | 34 | 32 | 30 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 33 |
| Under 22 years of age | 34 | 33 | 33 | 39 | 41 | 33 | 34 |
| 45 years and over | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 10 |
| **Percent Disadvantaged 1/** | | | | | | | |
| Men 2/ | 37 | 34 | 35 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 47 |
| Women 3/ | 52 | 46 | 46 | 49 | 56 | 57 | 58 |

1/ Defined as persons having two or more of the following characteristics: less than 12 grades of education, nonwhite, unemployed at least 15 weeks, under 22 or 45 years of age and over, handicapped, or a public assistance recipient.
2/ Data indicate the percent of total male enrollees who are disadvantaged according to the above criteria.
3/ Data indicate the percent of total female enrollees who are disadvantaged according to the above criteria.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 23. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA Institutional Training Program

| | 3Q 1966 | 4Q 1966 | 1Q 1967 | 2Q 1967 | 3Q 1967 | 4Q 1967 | 1Q 1968 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Percentages) | | | | |
| **Selected characteristics** | | | | | | | |
| Nonwhite | 41 | 42 | 40 | 44 | 50 | 50 | 47 |
| Under 12 grades education | 55 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 56 | 60 | 60 |
| Unemployed 15 weeks or more | 40 | 37 | 39 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| Under 22 years of age | 42 | 43 | 39 | 37 | 43 | 37 | 38 |
| 45 years and over | 9 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| **Percent Disadvantaged 1/** | | | | | | | |
| Men 2/ | 63 | 63 | 64 | 68 | 69 | 67 | 68 |
| Women 3/ | 64 | 65 | 65 | 64 | 65 | 69 | 66 |

See footnotes on preceding table.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 29. Allowance Payments to MDTA Trainees, April-June 1968

| Number of Individuals | Number of Allowance Payments | Dollar Costs of Allowances | | Average Weekly Costs of Payments | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Training | Total 1/ | Training | Total 1/ |
| Adults: 151,016 | 528,342 | $24,745,125 | -- | $46.84 | -- |
| Youth: 67,817 | 239,871 | 9,228,312 | -- | 38.47 | -- |
| Total: 218,833 | 768,213 | -- | $38,225,872 | -- | $49.75 |

1/ Includes Subsistence and Transportation Allowances as well as Training Allowances.

NOTE: Preliminary. From administrative reports.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 23. Characteristics of Youth Enrolled in the Job Corps, October 1966

| | All Job Corps Centers | Conservation Centers | Men's Urban Centers | Women's Urban Centers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average years of age | 18.5 | 18.4 | 18.5 | 18.9 |
| Race: | | | | |
| White | 36% | 32% | 38% | 39% |
| Negro | 54% | 60% | 52% | 48% |
| Other | 10% | 8% | 9% | 13% |
| Highest school grade attended (average) | 9.5 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.5 |
| Equivalent reading grade | 5.3 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 6.2 |
| Equivalent arithmetic grade | 5.4 | 4.4 | 5.6 | 6.0 |
| Pre-Job Corps employment Status: | | | | |
| Unemployed | 21% | 16% | 21% | 27% |
| In school | 12% | 11% | 12% | 12% |
| Employed | 65% | 71% | 64% | 54% |
| Not specified | 2% | 2% | 3% | 7% |

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President.

Table 24. Characteristics of Youth Enrolled in Neighborhood Youth Corps

| | In-School Projects | | | Out-of-School Projects | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1/65-8/65 | 9/65-8/66 | 9/66-8/67 | 1/65-8/65 | 9/65-8/66 | 9/66-8/67 |
| | | | (Percentages) | | | |
| Sex: Men | 63.4 | 54.8 | 54.8 | 60.2 | 57.0 | 51.6 |
| Women | 36.6 | 45.2 | 45.2 | 39.8 | 43.0 | 48.4 |
| Age: 16-18 years | 89.7 | 92.0 | 95.6 | 58.3 | 56.7 | 68.6 |
| 19-21 years | 10.3 | 8.0 | 4.4 | 41.7 | 43.3 | 31.5 |
| Race: White | 67.3 | 55.8 | 52.4 | 51.4 | 48.2 | 47.0 |
| Negro | 28.7 | 39.0 | 43.3 | 45.1 | 45.2 | 49.4 |
| Other | 4.0 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.5 | 6.6 | 3.6 |
| Schooling completed: | | | | | | |
| 8 years or less | 5.0 | 8.6 | 9.9 | 18.4 | 24.9 | 27.2 |
| 9-11 years | 81.1 | 88.5 | 88.5 | 43.6 | 55.9 | 63.4 |
| High school (12) | 13.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 38.0 | 19.2 | 38.0 |
| Family income: | | | | | | |
| Under $5,000 | -- | 94.7 | 93.9 | -- | 95.3 | 95.9 |
| $5,000 and over | -- | 5.3 | 6.1 | -- | 4.7 | 4.2 |
| Number of persons in family: | | | | | | |
| 4 or under | -- | 26.7 | 24.1 | -- | 35.4 | 34.8 |
| 5-7 persons | -- | 40.1 | 40.1 | -- | 34.8 | 33.9 |
| Over 8 persons | -- | 33.2 | 35.8 | -- | 29.8 | 31.4 |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 25. Placement Followup of Vocational Education Students, FY 1967

| | Enrollees (000) | | Percent Distribution | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Secondary Schools | Post Secondary | Secondary Schools | Post Secondary |
| | (000) | | (Percent) | |
| Programs requirements completed | 604 | 141 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Placed in full-time jobs: | | | | |
| Related to training | 243 | 79 | 40.2 | 56.0 |
| Unrelated to training | 49 | 5 | 8.2 | 3.6 |
| Placed in part-time jobs | 12 | 3 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Entered Armed Forces | 39 | 5 | 6.5 | 3.6 |
| Continued school full-time | 162 | 16 | 26.8 | 11.3 |
| Unemployed | 17 | 3 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Data not available | 81 | 30 | 13.4 | 21.3 |

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education.

580

Table 26. Registered Apprentices in Labor-Management Apprenticeship Programs

| | 1950 | 1955 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All trades** | | | | | | |
| In training January 1 | 230,823 | 158,675 | 172,161 | 170,533 | 183,955 | 207,511 |
| New registrations 1/ | 60,186 | 67,265 | 54,100 | 68,507 | 85,031 | -- |
| Completions | 38,533 | 24,795 | 31,727 | 24,917 | 26,511 | -- |
| **Construction trades** | | | | | | |
| In training January 1 | -- | 81,737 | 106,699 | 109,836 | 114,932 | 122,193 |
| New registrations 1/ | -- | 47,238 | 33,939 | 41,379 | 46,120 | -- |
| Completions | -- | 13,444 | 16,656 | 16,201 | 16,352 | -- |
| **Metalworking trades** | | | | | | |
| In training January 1 | -- | 18,431 | 24,898 | 27,960 | 34,099 | 44,757 |
| New registrations 1/ | -- | 7,797 | 7,846 | 14,032 | 21,918 | -- |
| Completions | -- | 3,617 | 4,986 | 3,770 | 4,799 | -- |
| **Printing trades** | | | | | | |
| In training January 1 | -- | 10,075 | 12,743 | 11,417 | 11,682 | 12,363 |
| New registrations 1/ | -- | 6,556 | 3,126 | 2,587 | 3,511 | -- |
| Completions | -- | 1,435 | 1,675 | 1,565 | 1,692 | -- |

1/ And reinstatements.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Table 27. Unemployment Insurance in Post-War Recessions and Recoveries

| | | 1949 - 1950 | | 1954 - 1955 | | 1958 - 1959 | | 1960 - 1961 - 1962....1967 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **All Programs** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Covered employment | Millions | 33.1 | 34.3 | 36.6 | 40.0 | 44.4 | 45.7 | 46.3 | 46.3 | 47.8 | 56.3 |
| Insured unemployment 1/ | Millions | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.3 |
| Total benefits paid | $billions | $2.3 | $1.5 | $2.3 | $1.6 | $4.3 | $2.9 | $3.0 | $4.4 | $3.1 | $2.2 |
| **State U.I. programs** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insured unemployment | (Weekly averages, | 1,973 | 1,513 | 1,870 | 1,265 | 2,526 | 1,684 | 1,908 | 2,290 | 1,783 | 1,206 |
| Initial claims | (thousands | 340 | 236 | 304 | 226 | 371 | 281 | 331 | 350 | 302 | 227 |
| Exhaustions | | 37 | 36 | 34 | 25 | 50 | 33 | 31 | 46 | 32 | 17 |
| Total benefits | ($billions) | $1.7 | $1.4 | $2.0 | $1.4 | $3.5 | $2.3 | $2.7 | $3.4 | $2.7 | $2.1 |
| Average weekly check | (Dollars) | $20.48 | $20.76 | $24.93 | $25.04 | $30.58 | $30.41 | $32.87 | $33.80 | $34.56 | $41.20 |
| **Addendum:** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Insured unemployment (all programs) as percent of total unemployment | Percent | 68.0% | 48.8% | 58.4% | 49.1% | 71.0% | 56.1% | 53.8% | 63.5% | 49.8% | 42.6% |

1/ Weekly average.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 28. Trade Union Membership in the United States

| | 1930 | 1940 | 1950 | 1960 | 1965 | 1966 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade union membership | 3,401 | 8,717 | 14,267 | 17,049 | 17,259 | 17,892 |
| As percent of labor force | 6.8% | 15.5% | 22.0% | 23.6% | 22.4% | 22.7% |
| As percent of nonfarm employees | 11.6% | 26.9% | 31.5% | 31.4% | 28.4% | 28.0% |

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24. Federal Government Expenditures in the U.S. for Labor, Education, Health and Welfare

| | 1967 Actual | 1969 Estimate |
|---|---|---|
| | ($Billions) | |
| Labor and manpower | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Economic opportunity programs | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Education | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Unemployment insurance | 2.2 | 2.6 |
| Retirement and other social insurance | 24.9 | 31.1 |
| Public assistance and welfare | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Health services and research | 6.8 | 10.7 |
| Total | 43.2 | 55.9 |
| Addendum: | | |
| Per Capita Program Expenditures ($) | $219 | $279 |

Source: The Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 1969.

## (2) Program and Operations Statistics

JAPAN

Table


18. Penetration Rate by Industry and by Graduates and Non-graduates in 1966, by Channel of Placement
19. Employment Placement Activities by Public Employment Security Offices
20. Number of Trainees Covered by Recognized Vocational Training within Industry by Selected Occupation, April 1967
21. Status of TWI
22. Basic Training Undertaken in Public Training Centers in Fiscal 1967
23. Institutional Retraining Undertaken in Fiscal 1967
24. Institutional Retraining Undertaken by Selected Occupation in Fiscal 1967
25. Capacity in Number of Trainees in Public Vocational Training Centers for Physically Handicapped Persons by Selected Occupation in Fiscal 1967
26. Unemployment Insurance Program
27. Trade Union Membership in Japan

Table 18 Penetration Rate by Industry and by Graduates and Non-graduates in 1966, by Channel of Placement

(Per cent)

| | Total | Public Employment Security Office | School | Personal Connection | Advertisement | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 100.0 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 43.1 | 19.6 | 3.0 |
| Mining | 100.0 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 72.6 | 6.6 | 3.8 |
| Manufacturing | 100.0 | 24.5 | 12.3 | 41.4 | 19.1 | 2.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 100.0 | 11.2 | 22.3 | 40.9 | 23.1 | 2.5 |
| Finance and insurance | 100.0 | 2.2 | 40.1 | 47.2 | 7.4 | 3.1 |
| Real estate | 100.0 | 8.0 | 10.7 | 38.7 | 37.3 | 5.3 |
| Transportation and communication | 100.0 | 10.3 | 11.6 | 50.0 | 23.2 | 4.9 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 100.0 | 11.0 | 36.3 | 40.7 | 5.5 | 6.5 |
| Services | 100.0 | 13.8 | 19.2 | 49.5 | 10.9 | 6.6 |
| Inexperienced workers | 100.0 | 19.2 | 30.5 | 35.9 | 13.0 | 1.5 |
| New school graduates | 100.0 | 25.1 | 49.4 | 30.9 | 4.0 | 0.7 |
| Others | 100.0 | 10.7 | 3.3 | 57.4 | 25.9 | 2.7 |
| Experienced workers | 100.0 | 16.7 | 0.9 | 50.9 | 26.8 | 4.7 |
| New school graduates | 100.0 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 50.6 | 26.1 | 2.7 |
| Others | 100.0 | 16.7 | 0.7 | 50.9 | 26.8 | 2.9 |

Source: Ministry of Labor, Employment Trend Survey.

Table 19 Employment Placement Activities by Public Employment Security Offices

(Monthly Average) (in thousands of persons)

| Year | Monthly Active Applications | Monthly Active Openings | Placements | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number | 34 years 1/ and under | 35 years 1/ and over |
| 1960 | 1,109 | 649 | 187 | 84.0% | 16.0% |
| 1961 | 1,077 | 799 | 183 | 82.0 | 18.0 |
| 1962 | 1,139 | 771 | 170 | 77.0 | 23.0 |
| 1963 | 1,278 | 893 | 164 | 74.0 | 26.0 |
| 1964 | 1,292 | 1,030 | 162 | 76.9 | 23.1 |
| 1965 | 1,249 | 794 | 148 | 78.4 | 21.6 |
| 1966 | 1,214 | 892 | 149 | 78.5 | 21.5 |
| 1967 | 1,162 | 1,158 | 151 | 76.4 | 23.6 |

1/ Percents by age groups in placements are as of October in each year.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Statistics based on Employment Security Activities.

Table 20 Number of Trainees Covered by Recognized Vocational Training within Industry by Selected Occupation, April 1967

| Trade | Number of trainees | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Carpenter | 20,497 | 24.4 |
| Dress-maker | 4,036 | 9.5 |
| Plasterer | 7,339 | 8.7 |
| Machinist | 7,236 | 8.6 |
| Tailor | 4,384 | 5.2 |
| Line man | 3,791 | 4.5 |
| Finisher | 2,999 | 3.6 |
| Joiner | 2,867 | 3.4 |
| Sheetmetal worker (construction) | 1,996 | 2.4 |
| Sheetmetal worker | 1,550 | 1.8 |
| Welder | 1,514 | 1.8 |
| Painter | 1,455 | 1.7 |
| Furniture maker | 1,342 | 1.6 |
| Others | 19,151 | 22.8 |
| Total | 84,157 | 100.0 |

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 21 Status of TWI 1/

(Persons)

| Fiscal year | Supervisory traing (10 hours course) | | | | Instructor training | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | Job Instruction | Job method | Job relation | Total | Job instruction | Job method | Job relation |
| 1959 | 12,473 | 5,989 | 2,938 | 3,546 | 722 | 256 | 256 | 210 |
| 1960 | 10,634 | 4,993 | 1,740 | 3,901 | 1,011 | 487 | 283 | 240 |
| 1961 | 7,103 | 4,057 | 1,261 | 1,785 | 783 | 325 | 222 | 236 |
| 1962 | 10,202 | 5,592 | 2,039 | 2,571 | 917 | 406 | 234 | 277 |
| 1963 | 10,464 | 4,750 | 2,405 | 3,309 | 979 | 412 | 283 | 284 |
| 1964 | 11,265 | 5,303 | 1,981 | 3,981 | 1,121 | 483 | 263 | 375 |
| 1965 | 10,096 | 4,302 | 1,880 | 3,914 | 826 | 319 | 321 | 186 |
| 1966 | 8,868 | 3,847 | 1,922 | 3,099 | 732 | 328 | 137 | 267 |

1/ Conducted by prefectural government and the Employment Promotion Projects Corporation.

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 22 Basic Training Undertaken in Public Training Centers in Fiscal 1967

| Division | | Number of facilities | Number of classes | Number of persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | | 375 | 1,212 | 49,605 |
| General training center | Sub-total | 312 | 890 | 35,445 |
| | Full-time training | 312 | 770 | 31,485 |
| | Part-time training | - | 120 | 3,960 |
| Comprehensive training center | Sub-total | 63 | 320 | 14,160 |
| | Full-time training | 63 | 299 | 13,350 |
| | Part-time training | - | 21 | 810 |

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 23 Institutional Retraining Undertaken in Fiscal 1967

| Division | Capacity in number of trainees |
|---|---|
| A. Training within Public Vocational Training Center | 51,380 |
| 1. General Vocational Training Center | 34,580 |
| (1) Job reconversion training | 32,640 |
| (2) Training for displaced coal miners | 1,940 |
| 2. Comprehensive Vocational Training Center | 16,800 |
| (1) Job reconversion training | 15,060 |
| (2) Training for displaced coal miners | 1,740 |
| B. Training Outside Public Vocational Training Center | 20,910 |
| 1. Undertaken by Prefectural Governments | 11,430 |
| (1) Job reconversion training | 11,430 |
| (a) Accelerated training | 7,350 |
| (b) Entrusted training | 4,080 |
| 2. Undertaken by the Employment Promotion Projects Corporation | 9,480 |
| (1) Job reconversion training | 9,000 |
| (a) Accelerated training | 3,600 |
| (b) Entrusted training | 5,400 |
| (2) Training for displaced coal miners | 480 |
| (a) Accelerated training | 120 |
| (b) Entrusted training | 360 |
| Total | 72,290 |

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 24 Institutional Retraining Undertaken by Selected Occupation in Fiscal 1967

| General Vocational Training Center | | Comprehensive Vocational Training Center | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Occupation | Capacity in number of trainees | Occupation | Capacity in number of trainees |
| Welders | 2,620 | Automobile-mechanics | 2,300 |
| Automobile-mechanics | 1,980 | Painters | 2,020 |
| Block layers | 1,550 | Sheet-metal workers | 1,860 |
| Automobile-drivers | 1,320 | Welders | 1,720 |
| Painters | 1,170 | Wood-workers | 1,200 |
| Carpenters | 1,060 | Electricians | 860 |
| Machine-sewers | 890 | Block layers | 840 |
| Plumbers | 830 | Plumbers | 700 |
| Sheet-metal workers | 800 | Clerks | 620 |
| Accounting clerks | 760 | Mechanics | 560 |

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 25 Capacity in Number of Trainees in Public Vocational Training Centers for Physically Handicapped Persons by Selected Occupation in Fiscal 1967

(Persons)

| Trade | Capacity in number of trainees |
|---|---|
| Dress-maker | 230 |
| Tailor | 210 |
| Mechanical draftsman | 95 |
| Watch and clock repairman | 95 |
| Radio and television-set repairman | 80 |
| Mimeograph printer | 75 |
| Barber | 75 |
| Boot and shoe maker | 70 |
| Signet engraver | 70 |
| Printer | 60 |
| Hygienic inspector | 60 |

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 26 Unemployment Insurance Program

| Fiscal year | Insured 1/ (thousands of persons) | Monthly Average Beneficiaries (thousands of persons) | Benefit Payments (in millions of yen) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 7,905 | 434 | 30,834 |
| 1956 | 7,942 | 311 | 24,362 |
| 1957 | 8,805 | 343 | 27,952 |
| 1958 | 9,726 | 469 | 40,383 |
| 1959 | 10,246 | 391 | 35,208 |
| 1960 | 11,426 | 375 | 37,451 |
| 1961 | 12,827 | 399 | 45,732 |
| 1962 | 14,315 | 520 | 67,985 |
| 1963 | 15,363 | 616 | 93,374 |
| 1964 | 16,402 | 618 | 104,088 |
| 1965 | 17,414 | 596 | 110,350 |
| 1966 | 17,820 | 585 | 121,165 |
| 1967 | 18,518 | 549 | 124,575 |

1/ The numbers of insured are the numbers on January 1, in each year.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Statistics Based on Unemployment Insurance Program Activities.

Table 27 **Trade Union Membership in Japan**

| Year | Trade union membership (in thousands of persons) | As percent of labor force | As percent of nonagriculture-forestry employees |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1955 | 6,185 | 14.7% | 37.6% |
| 1956 | 6,350 | 14.9 | 35.9 |
| 1957 | 6,606 | 15.1 | 34.8 |
| 1958 | 6,882 | 15.7 | 34.4 |
| 1959 | 7,078 | 16.0 | 33.7 |
| 1960 | 7,516 | 16.7 | 34.0 |
| 1961 | 8,154 | 17.9 | 35.1 |
| 1962 | 8,784 | 19.0 | 35.9 |
| 1963 | 9,270 | 19.9 | 36.5 |
| 1964 | 9,652 | 20.5 | 36.7 |
| 1965 | 10,070 | 21.0 | 36.7 |
| 1966 | 10,308 | 21.1 | 36.0 |
| 1967 | 10,476 | 21.0 | 35.6 |

Source: Trade union membership, Ministry of Labor, Basic Trade Union Survey.
Labor force and nonagriculture-forestry employees, Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

GPO 868-522